

reached San Francisco early in the 60's to join his uncle on the staff of the first medical college. Dr. Lane was the recipient of more college degrees than has befallen any other medical man in California. From Union College, Schenectady, New York, A. B., A. M., and LL. D.; Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, M. D.; London, M. R. C. S., and Berlin, Doctor of Medicine, "Summa Cum Honore." If degrees are any criterion of a man's greatness, which they aren't, his would be a worthy measure of his mettle. He was also the master of six languages, including Greek and Latin. In the latter, he composed his naval thesis, having been in the United States Navy before he came to California. He was also the author of an acknowledged surgical work on the head and neck. From the medical point of view his life was an ideal one, useful, and well spent, it being given to but few men to be as great as he was, "to be the means of helping to save human life and to diminish human suffering, to be a great doctor, a great philanthropist, and a great scholar as well as a religious and scientific man." When he died rich in years, St. Peter could worthily have said: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant—well done." He worked his way through college on twenty-five cents a week and lived to bequeath a million dollars to medical education, all of which he earned himself. It is only a few who die realizing their ambitions are satisfied, yet Dr. Lane succumbed in the seventies, having tasted the fruition of his own successful accomplishments, life's work completed and its hopes realized. Early in his manhood he had conceived the idea of fulfilling Dr. Cooper's idea regarding the founding of a medical school and a hospital for San Francisco. Although the latter lived to see his dream in part realized, he died long before it was an accomplished fact. And with his tragic and premature death his idea of a medical school seemingly vanished too, but its power survived in the ambitions of his nephew, Dr. Lane, and the latter toiled early and late to realize those dreams, and at length the time came when they materialized in the medical school which he endowed in the name of his uncle—"The Cooper Medical School"—thus proving that every truly great idea never perishes, but lives on to fulfill the destiny allotted it. Not content with this accomplishment, Dr. Lane founded the annual Lane course of lectures and the hospital and Medical Library which still bear his name, although overshadowed by another, and that is wherein the pathetic part of both Toland's and Lane's great gifts to humanity and to San Francisco lie. The identities of their progenitors are fast disappearing from the institutions which they founded. But perhaps Dr. Lane realized this eventuality, as his prophetic words delivered at the dedication of one of the medical college buildings, November 13, 1890, would seem to indicate: "Human memory has its limitations and we scarcely have a right to chide it for lessening its burden by dropping its distant links in the past; and it is probable that sharing the common fate of all things, the footsteps of coming years will obliterate the individuality of the work of which you are witnesses; yet the work itself will not perish," and in the immortal words of the martyred president, "shall not perish from the earth."

380 Post Street.

THE HISTORICAL COLLECTION OF THE LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY

By LOUISE OPHULS, Librarian

The splendid service the late Doctor Lane rendered Western Medicine in endowing Lane Medical Library, and the sane development of the nucleus under wise guidance until it now ranks with the best of medical libraries, is attractively sketched by Miss Louise Ophuls in this essay.—THE EDITORS.

THE idea of developing an historical section of the Lane Medical Library originated with Doctor A. Barkan. He had already endowed the section on ophthalmology and oto-laryngology. After bringing this section nearly to completion, so far as modern publications and periodicals are concerned, he began to collect all the historical material that might be available. During his travels in Europe he was able to find quite a few interesting volumes, but it soon became clear to him, especially when he consulted various experts on the History of Medicine, that it was a very difficult matter to restrict the historical part of the collection to one specialty. So, largely through the influence of Professor Sudhoff in Leipzig and Professor Sigerist in Zürich, he became interested in collecting material on the History of Medicine in general. He found that the authorities of Stanford University were quite willing to assist in this work, and he was also able to interest Professor Sudhoff of Leipzig sufficiently in this undertaking to have all further purchases for the historical collection made under his guidance and direction.

The largest part of the present collection was obtained in 1921, when there was an opportunity to purchase the historical library of Professor E. Seidel in Meissen. Professor Seidel had spent his life in collecting books on the History of Medicine. He was especially interested in Arabian medicine and, therefore, his collection contains a great many Turkish, Persian, and Arabian manuscripts. But in addition the rest of the History of Medicine is well represented. It was Professor Seidel's wish that his collection should be kept together and if possible well-housed in connection with some teaching institution. At Doctor Barkan's request, he wrote a short vademecum, explaining and enumerating the volumes in his historical collection. The vademecum has been translated and will be published shortly.

Since the purchase of Professor Seidel's library, many interesting old books have been added to our collection and we have endeavored to purchase all modern books on the History of Medicine, and all publications which would facilitate a study of the available material.

The following may serve to give an idea as to the extent of our collection. It is, of course, impossible to go into detail; only a few of the most important works can be mentioned.

The most unique part of the Seidel collection is without doubt that consisting of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabian manuscripts. The oldest and rarest of these manuscripts is a set of two volumes in three parts of a large compilation on general medicine. This system was written at the end of the thirteenth century and is said to have contained eighty-eight volumes, of which we own volumes 32 and 33. Professor Seidel, in his vademecum, calls these volumes "Unikum," as they are supposed to be

the only copies in existence. There is also a manuscript written in 1466 on "Remedies," which is well preserved. Most of these manuscripts are written in red and black ink. As Professor Seidel wrote and read all the Oriental languages, he made many annotations in Turkish and Persian on the margin of the books which, of course, enhances the value of the collection. Besides manuscripts on materia medica, veterinary medicine, surgery and medical dictionaries, this collection contains Turkish and Persian prayer-books, and a very beautiful illuminated Koran. Grammars, dictionaries—in short, all helps necessary for the study of Oriental languages accompany this most remarkable collection. In his vademecum, Professor Seidel gives a full and interesting account of this section of his library, giving the names of the authors and the contents of their works.

Owing to Professor Seidel's great interest in Arabian medicine, he made a special effort to have this part well represented, and we find many beautiful editions of Avicenna and Rhazes in all languages. Among them is the famous "Canon medicinae" of Avicenna in the Arabian language. Beautiful editions of Haly Abbas, "Liber totius medicinae," Lugduni, 1523; Isaac Judaeus, "De diaetis universalibus," Basileae, 1570; Albucassis, "Methodus medendi," Basileae, 1541; Avenzoar, "De medica facultate," Lugduni, 1531, and Averrhois, "De re medica," Lugduni, 1537, are among the treasures of this part of his library.

Of medical incunabula the library possesses only six. Of these the best preserved and most beautiful is a copy of the "Liber Rasis ad almansorum," Venetiis, 1497, Hain 13893, printed in gothic letters in two columns with illuminated initials. Then there is a set of two volumes of the "Canonis" by Avicenna, Hain 2214, which is well preserved and has the original binding. The other three, a "Pratica," by Serapionis, J., Venetiis, 1497; "De luminare maius," by Manliis Joh. Jac., Venetiis, 1496; "De aialibus," by Avicenna, no date, Hain 2220, have excellent paper and clear print.

The Greek authors are well represented. We have a very fine copy of the complete works of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, the Frankfurt edition, 1595, which was edited by A. Foesius. Text and translation of this edition are, according to Choulant, the best in existence, and he also considers the annotations by Foesius very valuable. This edition was reprinted in Genoa in 1657 by Chouet, and in it are glossaries by Erotian, Galen, and Herodot. Furthermore, we find a very costly edition by Charterius, "Magni Hippocratis Coi et Claudii Galeni Pergameni, Opera," Paris, 1679, in fourteen volumes, which was begun in 1638. When Charterius died in 1654, ten volumes had been completed. The last four volumes of this edition were finished by Blondel and Lemoine in 1679 and paid for by the son-in-law of Charterius, Charles du Gard. The edition is bound in nine folios and a few of the first volumes have the original title page dated 1639. Another very interesting set of Hippocrates, "Opera omnia," Greek and Latin, and edited by van der Linden, printed in Lugduni, Batavorum, 1665, has on the flyleaf of each volume the inscription, "March, 1864. Purchased at the sale of my

dear friend Thackeray's books," W. H. Russell. It also has on each title page the embossed monogram of Mr. Thackeray. This copy is one of the valuable books which came to us from Dr. Levi Cooper Lane's personal library. We also have the well-known edition by C. G. Kühn, Lipsiae, 1825, in three volumes; the French translation by Littré, Paris, 1839, in ten volumes, and a very good German translation, with important annotations by J. F. C. Grimm, printed in Glogau, 1837. Of the single works of Hippocrates we have the Greek and Latin edition of the aphorisms edited by Opsopis, 1587, and the edition printed in Amstelodami, 1685, and edited by Theod. Janssonio. Many commentaries on Hippocrates, written by different authors, complete our Hippocratic collection.

Then there are the works of Aristoteles; Nicanor's "Theriaka," edited by Gorrhaevus, Paris, 1557, and Florence, 1764; the latter edition of the poem has Greek, Latin and Italian text. The translation of Dioscoridis' work, "De re medica materia libri sex," by J. Ruellius, Lugduni, 1596, and one by P. And. Mathiolus with famous commentaries by the translator, published in Venetiis, 1565, with beautiful illustrations, in folio, and the original tooled leather binding with metal clasps; the commentaries by Amati Lusitani, Lugduni, 1558, and the Alphabetum empiricum, Tiguri, 1581, are also at hand. Of other Greek authors, such as Areteus, Soranus of Ephesus, Moschion, Xenocrates, we have very good editions. Galen also is well represented by the Latin edition in eight volumes, Basileae, 1542; the fifth edition, Venetiis apud Juntas, 1576, in eight volumes; the Greek and Latin edition by C. G. Kühn in twenty-two volumes, Leipzig, 1821-33, and many others. There are many beautiful old editions of various works by Oribasius, Basileae, 1529, and Aetius, translated by J. Cornarius, Basileae, Froben, 1542. The complete works of Aetius are also contained in the Stephani collection, "Medicinae artis principis," Paris, 1567, and also the complete works of Alexander Trallianus, translated by Guinterius. Paulus Aeginata, "Libri septem," Greek edition, Basileae, 1538, Latin translation by A. Torinus, Basileae, 1532; Psellus, "De victus ratione," Basileae, 1529; "De lapidum virtutibus," Lugduni, Batavorum, 1745, may also be consulted, and many others of the same period.

The Latin authors are also well represented. Our collection of these includes Celsus "De re medicae libri octo," Lugduni, Gryphum, 1542 and 1654; Amstelodami, 1687-1713; Batavii, 1722; Coelius Aurelius, "Tardarum passionum libri 5," first edition Basileae, H. Petrus, 1529, and the Amstelodami edition, 1709, which is considered the best; Serenus Samonicus, "De medicina praecepta saluberrima," Amstelodami, 1662, and Constantinus Africanus, "Opera," in two volumes, apud H. Petrum, Basileae, 1536.

The regimen sanitatis Salernitanum, the famous poem of the school of Salerno, was written originally in 564 verses, but was much enlarged later and some of the more recent editions contain more than 1000 lines. The origin of this poem is not known. It was written for the layman, not for the physician, is in popular style, and contains excellent hygienic rules. Many editions of this poem in all

languages, Latin, English, French and German, are in our collection; the oldest of these is the Latin edition published at Frankfurt in 1612.

The medical collections are interesting, not so much for the writings of the individual authors, as by showing the trend of medical knowledge of a certain period. The Articella collection, of which we have the 1525 edition, published by Anton du Ry of Lugduni, gives us a good idea of the writings of the ancient physicians most popular in the Middle Ages. It contains commentaries on the writings of Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus and others. It is a small volume with red and black title page, with ornamental border. The two most famous collections containing works on medicine by ancient authors, the *Collectio Aldini* and the *Collectio Stephaniana*, are both in the library. The *Collectio Aldini* was printed by the famous Aldus press in Venice in 1547 and has illuminated initials. The *Collectio Stephaniana*, Frankfurt, Fugger, 1567, is in two volumes and contains writings by Aretaeus, Rufus of Ephesus, Alexander Trallianus, Paulus Aeginata and others. Both these editions are rare, according to Choulant. We also own some old medical dictionaries; as, for instance, the *Stephani dict. medicum*, Fugger, 1564; the *Castelli lexicum medicum*, Batavii, 1792; the *Kühnii lexicon medicum*, Lipsiae, 1832, which are all valuable helps in explaining the medical terms used by the physicians of ancient times. There are also the so-called *Crassi collectio*, "*Medici antiqui graeci*," Basileae, 1581; the *Haller collectio*, "*Artis medicinae principes*," Lausanne, 1769-1774; the *Kühn collectio*, Lipsiae, 1821, and the Dietz "*Analecta*" and "*Scholia*," Lipsiae, 1833, and *Regimonti*, 1834, and many other more modern collections. "*Collectio scriptorum de febris Venetiis*, 1576; "*Collectio chirurgica veneta*," Venetiis, 1546, apud Juntas, having the title "*Ars chirurgica*" and containing writings by Guy de Chauliac, Teodorico, Lanfranchi, etc., are some of the collections on special subjects. *Vidi Vidi*, who published the *Collectio chirurgica Parisina*, Paris, 1544, apud Galterium, added commentaries to the writings. The *Collectio Gynaeciorum*, edited by S. Spachius, Argentinae, 1597, and the *Collectio "De Balneis"*, Venetiis apud Juntas, 1553, are beautifully printed and preserved and are also said to be rare.

Of the works of Vesalius, the founder of modern anatomy, we have several important editions. There is a well preserved copy of the first edition 1543 of the "*De humani corporis fabrica*" in the original binding. The title page was missing, but a reprint from the original wood block has been substituted. This cut shows Vesalius standing near a table on which a female body is lying which he is about to dissect. He is surrounded by a large group of spectators. The drawings for the magnificent wood cuts throughout the book were made by Joh. Stephan von Calcar, a pupil of Titian. In the second edition, published in 1555, which Vesalius himself prepared for publication, the text is elaborated and a few wood cuts are added, also the frontispiece is slightly changed. This volume is beautifully bound in wooden covers with embossed leather back, the binding being very well preserved. At the end of the volume is the large handsome printer's mark, "Arion on the dolphin." The very beautiful edi-

tion, "*Opera omnia anatomia et chirurgica cura H. Boerhaave et B. S. Albini*," Lugduni Batavorum, Verbeek, 1725, in which the original wood cuts have been replaced by copper engravings by Jan Vandelaer, is also in the library; also the "*Compendiosa totius anatomie delineatio, aere exarata*," per Thomas Gemimum, London, 1545, which is an early copy of Vesalian illustrations. This volume has, instead of the original title page, one with allegorical figures and in the center the English coat-of-arms. The two nude figures from the epitome are in this edition, otherwise it has the plates of the *Fabrica*. The copper plates are very clear and are said to be the first copper plates made in England. As Gemimum was an engraver, he is supposed to have designed the new title page. A reprint of the text of the epitome, with commentaries by N. Fontanus and with fewer and poorer plates, published in 1642 in Amsterdam, forms part of our Vesalian collection.

Many works of the famous physicians of the Renaissance Paracelsus, Servetus, Fallopius, Ambroise Paré, Cesalpino, Fracastoro are in our collection.

The seventeenth century physicians are represented by such famous writers as Harvey, Malpighi, Borelli, van Helmont, Thos. Willis, and Thomas Sydenham. Our collection of the publications of eighteenth century authors contains such names as Boerhaave, Albrecht von Haller, Ramazzini, Alexander Monroe, Thomas Soemmering, Albinus, Scarpa, Smellie, John and William Hunter, Leopold Auenbrugger, Morgagni, Edward Jenner, etc.

We are glad to be able to state that we have a very complete collection of the works of the famous men of the modern period.

We subscribe for most of the journals dealing with historical subjects, such as the *Annals of medical history*, Chicago society of medical history, the publications of the Charaka club in New York, the *Janus*, Société d'Histoire de la médecine, Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Medizin, *Archiv. Mitteilungen und Studien zur Geschichte der Medizin*, and we have complete sets of most of these.

A vast number of biographies and bibliographies are also available, also facsimile editions of some of the old classics with annotations and commentaries.

We have a large section containing books on the history of medicine in all languages. Here you will find the texts of Garrison, Baas, Haeser, Pagel, Sudhoff, Puccinotti, Daremberg, Sprengel, Neuburger—in short, all the authorities on medical history. Books dealing with special subjects are Choulant's history and biography of anatomical illustrations, in the original and also in the splendid English edition by Mortimer Frank; Leclerc, L., *Histoire de la médecine Arabe*; Fasbender, *Geschichte der Geburtshülfe*; Hirschberg, *Geschichte der Augenheilkunde*; Politzer, *Geschichte der Ohrenheilkunde*; Sudhoff, *Geschichte der Chirurgie und Geschichte der Syphilis*; Gurlt, *Geschichte der Chirurgie*, and many others. One of our aims is to get together all the helps to facilitate the study of the history of medicine.

As stated above it is, of course, impossible to give in such a short paper an idea of the wealth of material contained in our collection. I only wish to draw

the attention of the members of the medical profession to this department of our library, in the hope that sooner or later some of them may become interested in this fascinating subject. In conclusion I will quote from Dr. Seidel's vademecum the words with which he closes his manuscript:

Vivat, floreat, crescat in aeternum Universitas
Litterarum Pacifica! Q D M O bene vertat!

Goiter in the Intermountain Region of Utah—The larger phase of the goiter problem, and the one that may prove to be most significant in the future, George W. Middleton, Salt Lake City (Journal A. M. A.), says is the relative iodine deficiency in the various geological strata that form the catchment basins and water-sheds of the streams. If this were determined in any given section, one could at a glance estimate the probable goiter incidence and the extent of prophylactic measures necessary to meet the situation. Theoretically, all volcanic or granitic sections of country should have a relatively large percentage of goiter incidence. Whether this is the case or not remains to be proved, but in the data available in the intermountain region of Utah there is at least a marked indication in that direction. Thus, in the town of St. George, in southern Utah, with a population of more than 3000, goiter was quite unusual for more than half a century, from the time of its founding until a water system was installed and the water from Pine Valley Mountains brought in. Pine Valley Mountains are almost entirely igneous, and the volatile iodine no doubt escaped at the time of their extrusion. Since the advent of the new water supply, many people have developed goiter, and what was for a long time a comparatively immune district has now been added to the large endemic section of southern Utah. In the Virgin Valley, which is a part of this section, fully 75 per cent of the adult women have goiter. It is here, in these isolated mountain gorges, that one encounters enormous thyroid growths, which are allowed to progress unchallenged until they assume maximal dimensions. It seems to be well established by the statewide survey now in progress that towns which enjoyed considerable immunity from goiter while they used well water, and water from the surface springs, are taking on a marked increase of goiter incidence since they installed water systems, and are getting their water supply from mountain springs up near the melting snows. During the last three years Middleton has treated 333 cases of the various forms of goiter, not including hypothyroidism or the inflammatory conditions. One hundred and fifty-six thyroidectomies were performed with two fatalities, a mortality of 1.3 per cent. Seventy-three per cent of these patients were toxic, and many of them extremely toxic. One of these fatalities was due to tracheal obstruction, and one patient was so toxic that she showed no improvement after months of rest and medical treatment, and thyroidectomy was undertaken as a last resort. Middleton believes that rest in bed with abundance of fluids, and the use of compound solution of iodine in the hyperplastic cases, and the most important preparatory measures. Except in cases with broken compensation, pre-operative digitalization has been of little value. Calcium carbonate is given to prevent tetany. The condition described as hypoglycemia has been encountered five or six times. Urinalysis showed much acetone and diacetic acid. The relief from intravenous glucose was striking.

Do You Know—

That insanity, epilepsy, "nervous prostration," feeble-mindedness and criminalistic tendencies are inherited?

That virtue, intelligence, beauty, social capacity, capacity to succeed in life, capacity to make money, tendencies to become a church-goer, tendencies to become a good housekeeper or a good father or mother are all largely matters of heredity?

That most popular ideas about "prenatal influence" are complete bunk?—A. E. Wiggam.

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE IN CALIFORNIA

By ADELAIDE BROWN, M. D., *San Francisco*

THE history of the development of women in medicine in California covers a period of fifty years if one begins with the professional women who continued in active practice for more than twenty-five years.

The opportunity for medical study was refused to women in California as long as the medical schools were owned privately, but as soon as the Toland Medical School was given to the University of California to become its medical department, as co-education was the policy of the University, the medical school accepted Dr. Lucy M. F. Wanzer* as its first woman student. Dr. Wanzer graduated in 1876. Very soon the College of the Pacific, later Cooper Medical College, removed its restrictions and Alice Higgins graduated in 1877 and Anabel McG. Stuart in 1878. Dr. Stuart practiced in Santa Rosa for about forty years. Thus barriers fell.

But attaining a medical education was by no means impossible to a Californian inspired to work in this line. In 1872 Charlotte Blake Brown left her home in Napa, California, and graduated at the Woman's Medical College in 1874 in Philadelphia. Dr. Brown spent her senior year as a hospital intern to gain practical training and returned to California to begin practice in San Francisco, imbued with the importance of hospital experience to both graduates and medical students.

The Pacific Dispensary for Women and Children, renamed and incorporated in 1885 as the Children's Hospital and Training School for Nurses, was founded in 1875 and was the finite expression of this ideal. Associated with Dr. Brown in the pioneer years of this work were Dr. Martha Bucknall and Dr. Sarah E. Browne. They called on seventy women to gain the names of eight for the first Board of Lady Managers. In 1880 the Training School for Nurses was established, the first on this western coast, and was again a practical expression of the deep interest in the welfare of the individual patient which was characteristic of the early women physicians.

Charlotte Amanda Blake Brown was born in Philadelphia in 1846, where her father, a Bowdoin College graduate, and later a minister, had a boys' private school. Her father came to California in 1850, where he established a boys' school in Benicia. His wife and family followed in 1851. They crossed the Isthmus carried by Indians and lived in California three years. Then the father was called to Chili as a preacher to Cornish miners and the family lived there four years. En route they were blown out of their course and visited Tahiti. These years in the Southern Hemisphere, associated with an interest through life in the work of Missions, gave Dr. Brown a remarkable international sympathy. She did medical work through her life for the Chinese women in the Missions in San Francisco and for the American Board of Foreign Missions by caring

* (A complete Life of Dr. Wanzer is given by Dr. Emma Sutro Merritt, as a contribution to this historical number.)